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July 8, 1918, Temperature 80° F. 83° F. 80° F. 83° F.
Humidity 87% 80% 87% 80%

July 8, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 81° F. 86° F.
Humidity 81% 86% 81% 86%

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.65.

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MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

一月八日星期一

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY CAN HAVE PEACE TO-MORROW.

Mr. Lloyd George's Address to U. S. Troops.

London, July 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing on July 5, says that Mr. Lloyd George, addressing American troops after a review, said:—"Germany can have peace to-morrow with the United States, France and Britain if she accepts the conditions voiced by President Wilson yesterday, but the Kaiser and his advisers have not given sign of their intention to accept. Your presence is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. The Kaiser's advisers counselled badly when they said that America would never come into the war. His next illusion was that owing to submarine there would be no ships. The Kaiser is now beginning to realize that defeat, sure, certain and inevitable was staring him in the face."

INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

More Details of the Proposals.

London, June 5.

The report proposing to establish responsible Government in India, (referred to in our earlier telegrams) goes on to propose that the provinces of India shall have the largest measure of independence of the Government of India compatible with the latter's discharge of its responsibilities. Devolution shall take the form of giving responsibility in certain subjects, to be known as transferred subjects; namely, those affording most opportunity for local knowledge and social service; those in which Indians are keenly interested; those in which mistakes would not be irremediable; and those most needing development.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

London, July 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the transport *Covington*, formerly the 16,000 ton Hamburg-American liner *Cincinnati*, has been sunk in the war zone. Six of the crew are missing. There were no passengers aboard.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REFORM.

London, July 5.

Momentous proposals for the establishment of a responsible Government in India are now published. The document was signed at Simla on 22nd April by Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy.

It is based on a joint investigation of nearly six months' duration in pursuance of a pledge given by the British War Cabinet on 20th August last year that substantial steps should be taken as soon as possible in the direction of the policy then announced, namely, "the gradual development of a self-governing institution with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The outstanding proposals are: firstly, completion of the edifice of local self-government in India; secondly, a considerable measure of responsibility in various fields to provincial legislatures which will be mainly composed of directly elected representatives with as broad a franchise as possible under Indian conditions; thirdly, the Viceregal Legislature to be bifurcated, the second chamber being called the Council of State; fourthly, provision of machinery for periodic inquiry for considering whether further subjects can be entrusted to popular control; fifthly, setting up of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs; sixthly, an inquiry into the constitution and working of the Secretary of State's Council and the India Office; seventhly, the creation of an Indian Privy Council and a Council of Indian Princes. The proposals, in which the Government of India and the Council of India concurred, are published not as definitely adopted in all details by the War Cabinet, but for purposes of discussion and criticism. The Report emphasises the complexity and difficulty of the Indian problem and testifies to the courage patience and high purpose with which the existing edifice of the Government of India has been built up and to the hearty and genuine sympathy of the people of India with the cause of the Allies to which India has so largely contributed. The Report shows that the declarations of British and American statesmen regarding the liberalising aims of the Allies have given new force and vitality to the growing demand among the progressive section of Indians for self-government.

In a letter to the "Times" Lord Sydenham says that where he differs with Sir Valentine Chirol is that as the "only class of Indians which is influential at present is working strenuously to destroy the one safeguard of peace in India he greatly distrusts any experiment which would place power in its hands. There is not yet the smallest democratic basis in India whereon Parliamentary Institutions can rest. He fully agrees with Sir Valentine that a progressive policy is necessary and he will support far-reaching reforms in the Raj and India Office.

ITALY CONGRATULATED.

London, July 6.

The Press Bureau says: The Supreme War Council at its seventh session earnestly congratulated the Italian army and people on the memorable defeat of the Austro-Hungarian army. It regarded this victory at a critical period of the war as an invaluable contribution towards the eventual success of the Allied cause. A feature of the session was the presence at the third meeting of Sir E. Borden, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, Mr. Lloyd and other Ministers of the British Overseas Dominions whom Mr. Lloyd George presented. On behalf of the Supreme War Council M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando tendered these representatives the thanks of the Allied nations for the very great services rendered on the battle-field by the Dominion troops. The Council considered all the aspects of the war situation jointly with General Foch and the other military advisers, and came to important decisions in regard thereto.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Take Fifteen Hundred Prisoners.

London, July 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The number of prisoners captured in the operations on 4th July at the Somme and in subsequent German counter-attack exceeds fifteen hundred, including forty officers. There is hostile artillery at Scherpenberg.

A wireless German official message says: Southward of the Somme the enemy penetrated the village and wood of Hamel. Our counter-attack frustrated his attack eastward of Hamel.

There has been a week of intense air fighting, the outstanding features of which were the abnormally high percentage of German machines destroyed by the British and the increasingly menacing portent of the British air raids over Germany whose larger and more distant cities are now in constant fear of attack. This is occasioning a rapidly spreading feeling of anxiety and alarm throughout Germany. The new British Independent Flying Force is especially conspicuous by a series of heavy and telling blows against big industrial centres in the Rhine provinces. Naval airmen have also vigorously and daringly offensive against vital enemy sea stations on the Belgian coast.

A message from Sir Douglas Haig says: We prisoners a few in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Ypres. There is hostile artillery activity between Villers Bretonneux and the Ancre.

Aerial Operations.

London, July 5.

The Admiralty states that during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd July aeroplanes dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs. Fires were started at Bruges and also Varsenare aerodrome. Bursts were observed among the sheds, hangars and warehouses and on Marienfeld aerodrome, also on the lockgates at Zeebrugge and on sheds and warehouses on the quay at Ostend.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation says: Aeroplanes co-operated successfully in the attack on July 4, southward of the Somme by heavily bombing the German positions throughout the previous night and by machine-gunning and bombing, from low altitude, enemy troops and transports during the actual operation. We destroyed eleven machines and drove down ten uncontrollable. Four British machines engaged in that area are missing. All engaged on other parts of the front returned. We dropped 334 tons of bombs on July 4 and on the night of July 4 and 5.

Artillery Activity.

London, July 5.

An Air Ministry official statement says: On the morning of July 5 aeroplanes heavily attacked the rail station at Coblenz. Observation was difficult owing to the clouds. They also successfully attacked Saarbrücken, where we brought down one of the attacking aeroplanes and drove down another. All the machines returned.

A French communiqué reports that moderate reciprocal artillery is more lively south of the Aisne, particularly in the regions of Catty and Montgobert. We raided west of Bussaines and brought back prisoners.

FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, July 5.

An Italian official message states: On the lower Piave, having repulsed a violent counter-attack, we destroyed new centres of the enemy's resistance. We considerably extended our occupation south-eastward of Chiessanova and northward of Cavazzichera, imprisoning 419, and taking 9 battery of six howitzers and many machine-guns. We penetrated the enemy positions north-eastward of Grappa. We repulsed two counter-attacks on the Asiago Plateau, engaging the enemy with bayonet and bomb, inflicting severe losses. The British destroyed a post at Carove.

LIMBURG RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Hague, July 5.

The Allied Legations have issued a statement emphasising that the associated Powers never contemplated conceding the transit of military supplies on the Limburg Railway.

HEDJAZ ARABS' ATTACK.

London, July 6.

A Palestine official message says: The Hedjaz Arabs attacked and captured Kalaat-el-Ahmar on the 28th June and took sixty prisoners.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, July 5.

Twenty Norwegian vessels of a tonnage of 26,233 tons were lost in June owing to the war.

DUTCH POLITICS.

Amsterdam, July 5.

The Dutch elections conducted on a basis of proportional representation, have resulted hitherto in the defeat of the Liberals who now tie with the Right groups with about fifty seats each. The Catholics and Socialists have the largest gains. The Cabinet has resigned and a coalition Ministry is more probable.

GERMANS SECURE RUMANIAN OIL.

Milan, July 5.

M. Take Jonescu, interviewed at Lucerne, said that the Germans have got the Rumanian Petroleum wells and are working one hundred motor lorries removing the oil for submarines.

ARMENIAN ACTIVITY.

Amsterdam, July 5.

A telegram from Tiflis says that 25,000 Armenian troops have occupied Erivan.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 7.

Silver is quiet.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S LIBEL ACTION.

Amsterdam, July 5.

Dr. von Kuehlmann's libel action against Herr Lohm, editor of the "Deutsche Zeitung" and Herr Dunck, editor of the "Alldeutsche Blätter" for allegations as to his immorality at Bukarest has opened. The Judge asked accused to settle the matter by loyal explanation. Herr Lohm said he did not desire to wash dirty linen in sight of the enemy countries but the article had a political aim, namely the removal of von Kuehlmann as politically harmful. Therefore if von Kuehlmann promised to resign shortly he was prepared to assure von Kuehlmann that he did not intend to offend him in his private capacity. Herr Dunck concurred. The Judge said it was impossible for von Kuehlmann to give such a promise. The court decided to sit in private because publicity would endanger the security of the State.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

New York, July 5.

The Japanese Ambassador, Baron Ishii, speaking at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, pledged Japan to continue her full share in the war as she judged would conduce to the most efficient success. He characterized the rumour of possible reconciliation between Japan and Germany as a fine specimen of German intrigue, designed to separate the Allies. It betrayed utter ignorance of the Japanese character.

Baron Ishii delivered the following message from the people of Japan to the people of the United States:—"We trust you, love you, and, if you let us, will walk by your side in loyal good fellowship down all the coming years."

NOT THE TIME FOR PEACE.

London, July 5.

The International Socialist leader M. Branting interviewed in Paris said that at present it was impossible to talk of peace. It was first necessary to have a democracy which the Allies represented.

THE ENTENTE OF COMMERCE.

London, July 5.

H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace addressed the delegates of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Commercial Conference at which all the British Dominions are also represented. His Majesty emphasised that Allied unity of action commercially was proving one of the main features of Allied strength. He hoped this joint action would be as powerful an instrument of the happiness and prosperity of Allied peoples as it had proved in defeating the schemes of our enemies. "May the Entente of Commerce be a guide and forerunner of that universal peace to which we all look forward with patient confidence as the triumph of our arms."

A BRILLIANT BRIGADIER.

Remarkable Story of Bravery in the Field.

A London report dated May 10th states that Brig-Gen. Sandeman Carey, who commanded the scratch force of British and American troops which closed up the gap in the British line between the Third and Fifth Armies in the early days of the March offensive, had been promoted to the rank of Major-General. The following narrative by Mr. Hamilton Fyle refers to the feats of General Sandeman Carey's force:—

Now that the British correspondents with the Armies in France have been permitted to tell that in the last days of March the French troops came to the relief of our front to the south of the Somme, there can be no harm in my giving some account of the gallant way in which that front was held by the thin khaki line of defenders.

Among all the episodes of that difficult and dangerous period which followed the overwhelming assault upon us, none is more picturesque than this, none illustrates more vividly the character of open warfare, and few reflect finer credit on British pluck and doggedness in the face of heavy odds.

The story begins on the sixth day of the battle, Tuesday, March 26th. After the Germans had entered Albert on the north of the Somme and Roys on the south, and were advancing rapidly along the river itself, there was a particularly weak sector in our front. This sector began at the river near Sally-Laurette and extended south-westward down to about the little stream called the

Luce. It was urgent that it should be strengthened, but I believe there was a difficulty in finding troops immediately available for the purpose.

There was no time to lose. If we had not been so strong in the air that we kept the German aeroplanes from scouring over our lines and discovering our weak spot the enemy might have been pouring through already. Next day he would certainly push forward patrols to test our strength, would find a chance to get through and would at once take advantage of it.

At 2 a.m. orders were given for creating a composite force and employing it to strengthen the line running through Hamel to the wood of Haigard until the French relief appeared. This could not be expected for at least three days, probably more, and the troops to be sent would of necessity be a scratch lot.

But they were Englishmen and they would tell how much depended upon them. There was no doubt in anybody's mind that they would hold on grimly so long as breath remained in their bodies.

First it was necessary to appoint a commander. He must be a man of energy, initiative, rapid decision; also one who would give the men confidence in his leadership. These qualities were found in an artillery general, and the emergency unit was named after him.

Before daylight the rounding up of men for the new force had begun. The labour battalions in the neighbourhood were called upon, and in every case responded with alacrity. There was an infantry training school at hand. This furnished a respectable contingent both of officers and men, electricians and signallers, Royal Engineers, field companies, and a party of United States engineers, in Greek and Latin.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

A Clever Schoolboy.
News has been received stating that Alan Kar, elder son of M. W. P. Kar, C. M. G., British Consul-General at Tientsin, had gained a £100 per annum scholarship at Rugby, with distinction in Greek and Latin.

NOTICES.

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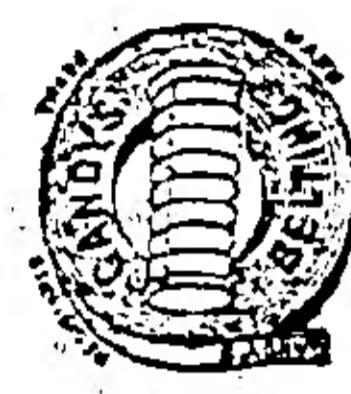
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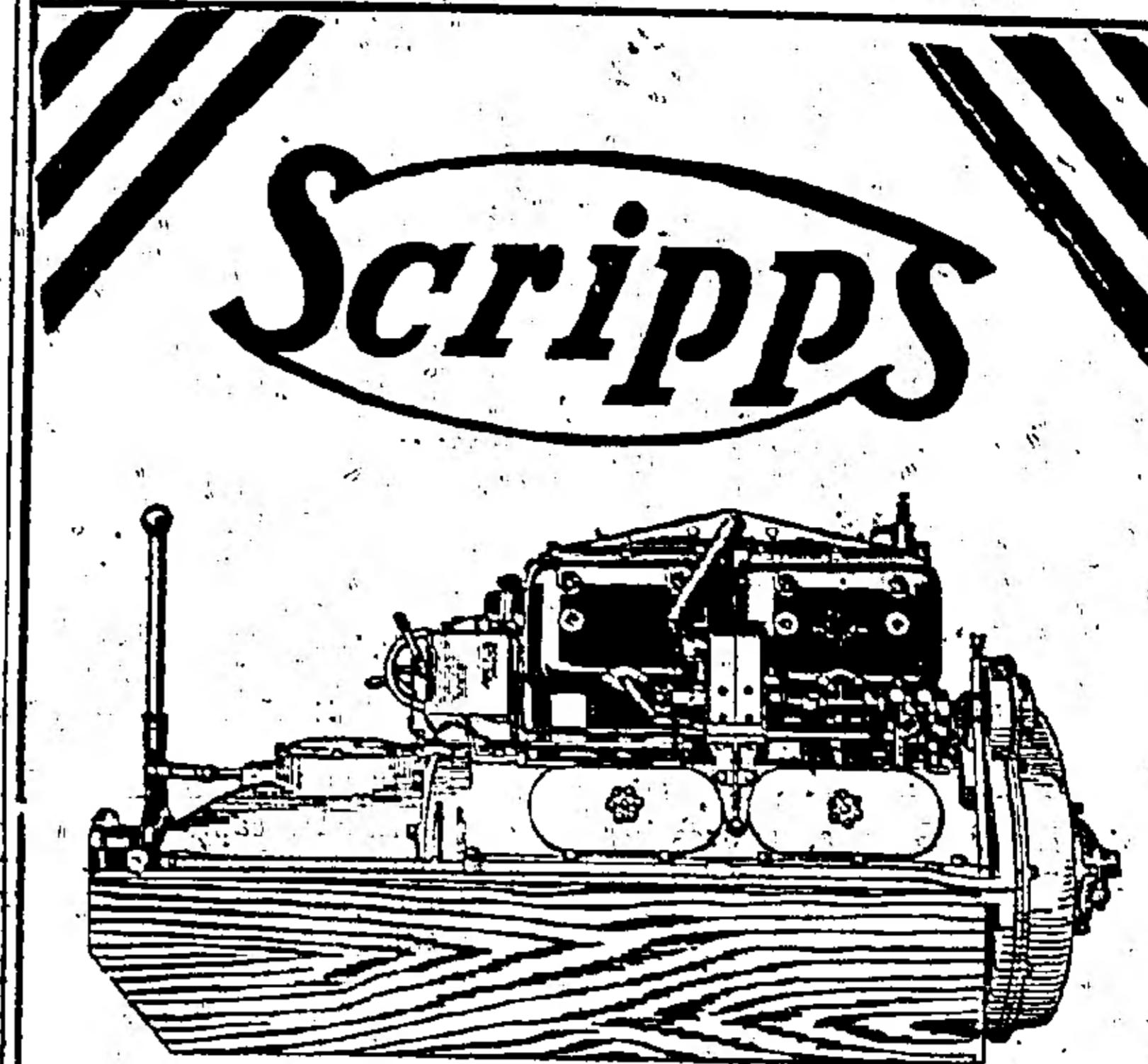
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THE NEW FRENCH MEMORIAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

War Bonds for French Red Cross. The London Committee of the French Red Cross has just received a donation of £1,000 Five per cent. War Loan Bearer Bonds from Mr. Arthur Hawley, "in recollection of many happy days spent in France."

Contravention of the Liquor Laws.

Nellie Bonner, daughter of the landlord of the Globe Tavern, Bow Street, was fined £20 at Bow Street Police Court for serving a glass of brandy during prohibited hours to a man who represented that he was ill from heart trouble. The customer was fined £5.

Sir John Simon. The Press Association learns that the notification in the Gazette that Major Sir John Simon had relinquished his appointment in the Air Force does not imply that he is giving up his commission. On the contrary, he expects to be returning to France to continue his service. When the Air Force came into being on April 1, everybody who had previously held a commission in the army, but who was working with the Air Force, "relinquished" his appointment because he was gazetted to a new commission in the Air Force.

A Censor Arrested. John McLean, Bolshevik Councillor in Glasgow, was arrested recently in connection with speeches, in which he is alleged to have urged that the workers should take control of the Glasgow City Chambers, post offices, banks, newspaper offices, food stores, and ships on the Clyde. He is also alleged to have urged that unless the Government followed the example of the Russian revolutionists the workmen should down tools, seize the police and the coal mines, and that farmers should be compelled to produce food. He was committed for trial.

Musical Libraries for the Troops.

Mr. Herman Darszewski and Mr. Percy A. Scholes are co-operating in the organization of a national collection of instruments and music for the use of soldiers and sailors in Y.M.C.A. huts; and they are (says *The Times*) making a special appeal throughout the country for music and musical instruments of all kinds. The object of this appeal is to establish a musical library at each of the 2,000 Rest Huts of the Association, in order that the soldiers, among whom are some of the best musicians of the day, may, after the stress of battle, find at hand the kind of musical enjoyment that appeals to them most.

"Angel Hosts." A day of intercession for the nation and its defenders was observed recently at the Central Hall, Westminster, by the London District of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The prayers offered included one for victory and the breaking of militarism, and for purging of England from "its old traditional sin, its pride, its drunkenness, its many many vices." The Rev. Dinsdale T. Young pleaded for "splendid tenacity" in prayer, declaring that "if we pray in a confident spirit we are bound to prevail." One minister expressed belief that the enemy was checked in a supernatural way at Mons, and prayed for the intervention of more angel hosts to-day.

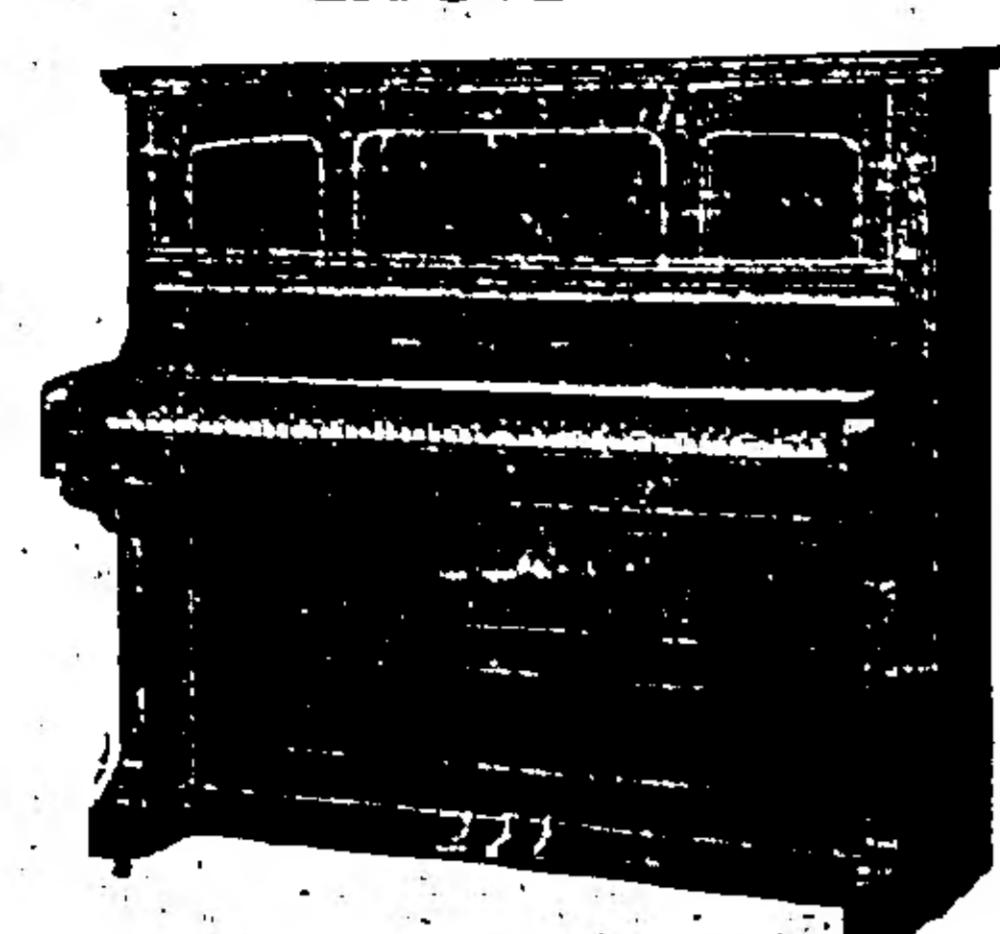
A 74-Year-Old Recruit.

An extraordinary case came before the Aberdeen War Pension Committee recently. The applicant, who was appealing against a decision that the disability for which he was discharged was not attributable to or aggravated by his service in the present war, stated that he had re-enlisted in the R.A.M.C. at the age of 74. He was discharged after five months' service for rheumatism and debility. His first enlistment dates from 1880, when he joined the famous 83rd at the close of the Indian Mutiny. After prolonged consideration the Committee came to the conclusion that the rheumatism and debility were due more to old age than to service, but decided to recommend that in view of the special circumstances the applicant should receive a gratuity. Another man came under the care of the Committee recently whose age on the date of discharge from the service was 67.

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THE BRITISH FORCES.

Demobilisation Scheme.

The following statement concerning the eventual demobilisation of the British Army, was issued recently by the British Ministry of Labour, London:—

Although the time for the demobilisation of His Majesty's Forces is not yet in sight, the Government thinks it should be known that the problem has been receiving close attention.

The Reconstruction Committee appointed by the late Government to consider plans for the ultimate demobilisation of the Forces has now presented to the War Cabinet a scheme for effecting the discharge and the re-settlement in civil life of the members of the Forces.

The scheme is the result of very careful consideration of all aspects of the problem by the Committee and the Government Department concerned. Obviously it would be premature to make public the details of this scheme at the present time, but a full announcement will be made in due course. It is hoped that a great deal of the work of finding employment for discharged men and of adjusting the difficulties which may arise in individual cases will be performed by these committees, which the Minister regards as a vital part of the machinery for the resettlement of industry.

Further, in addition to the general questions which will be dealt with by the Central Committee, and the local individual

committees, there are a number of problems which can only be satisfactorily solved on a basis of industry. The Minister is accordingly very anxious that Joint Standing Industrial Councils shall be set up for the organised industries as soon as possible on the lines recommended by the Whiteley Report, to which he would be prepared to refer immediately a number of problems of this kind, which require careful consideration by workmen and employers sitting together. The functions of resettlement would be co-ordinated by the Central Committee.

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GENERAL NEWS.

By means of the machinery described above, the Minister hopes to secure that arrangements shall be made for coping with the problems of resettlement over the whole field of industry which shall be in harmony with national and local requirements and also with the peculiar needs created by the conditions obtaining in each of the principal industries. The Government feel that the problem can only be successfully dealt with in close co-operation with the employers' organisations and trade unions throughout the country, and the plan which has been drawn up and has been generally approved by the War Cabinet has been devised with that end in view.

Sgt. Jeffries. Information has been received at Ilford that Sgt. Henry Jeffries, one of the five sons of Commissioner Jeffries, who left England to take charge of the Salvation Army work in China, is alive and well and a prisoner of war. Sgt. Jeffries had been reported as killed and a memorial service was held by Ilford's Salvationists.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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MARRIAGE.

RAILTON-NEAVE.—At St. John's Cathedral, on July 8, by the Rev. A. D. Stewart, Norman Leslie Howard Railton to Miss Mary (Mollie) Neave.

DAETH.

RODGER.—At Peak Hospital, on 7th July, Mary Kinnaird Sinclair, beloved wife of J. Rodger, China Sugar Refinery. Funeral will pass the monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

AMERICA'S WONDERFUL EFFORT.

When the United States entered the war, Germany professed to regard the development with absolute unconcern and was at pains to show that by reason of the U-boat campaign it would be impossible for America to take any real or active part in the struggle. At the present moment, however, somewhat revised opinions must prevail in Berlin, for with every day that passes it becomes increasingly clearer that the Americans are in the war heart and soul and that the part they are playing is becoming more formidable as time goes on. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the American effort, when it reaches its full limits, may well be the deciding factor in the war. Never a week goes by that does not bring fresh evidence of what the United States is doing, in earnest co-operation with the Allies to secure the final overthrow of that spirit of aggressive militarism which has its chief exponent in the German nation and which the Entente Powers have sworn to rid the world of, once and for all.

Recently some wonderfully striking statistics have been made public showing the whole-hearted manner in which America is concentrating her energies on the war and nothing but the war. Taking the armed forces first, it has just been announced that there are well over two million men at present serving in the Army, this figure being no less than nine times the number enlisted fourteen months ago. We do not know precisely how many of these are actually on the European battlefields, but we do know that since March last an army of 720,000 has been rushed to France, of which well over 276,000 sailed during June alone. Concerning America's naval effort, Admiral Sims states that at present there are 250 U.S. war vessels in European waters, these being manned by 3,000 officers and 40,000 men, and that this number will be trebled during the coming year. Quite recently also the news was given out that the personnel of the American Navy is being increased from 37,000 to 131,000. In the production of destroyers and submarine chasers America is making great headway, and the Secretary of the Navy assures us that these craft will be launched in greater and greater numbers, until, in co-operation with other Allied vessels, they will free the world of the assassins of the sea. But there is another respect in which America is making truly wonderful strides, and that is in shipbuilding. Before the war, the American mercantile marine was, considering the immense seaboard of the United States, an almost negligible quantity; now it is become one of the marvels of war creation. The "Glorious Fourth" was this year marked by a most astounding fact—the launching of a hundred ships of more than 400,000 tons. Thus in one day shipping tonnage larger than America's whole losses in the war took the water, and it is announced that before the present year is ended the unprecedented total of a million tons will have been constructed. What this will mean to American shipping after the war can be imagined, for if the rate of construction is maintained the United States will find that the war has lifted her into a high place among the world's maritime nations.

These are a few solid facts concerning America's magnificent war effort. They reflect the virility and enterprise of a nation which, having made up its mind, is determined to marshal its whole energies with the one object of ending the present insatiable strife at the earliest possible moment. And what has already been accomplished is, we may be sure, only a tithe of what will yet be performed. America is proving a wonderful tower of strength to the Allied cause. She is, moreover, illustrating another great German miscellany. Germany, consumed with ideas of her own strength and importance, reckoned that nothing that America could do would have any material effect on the war, just as, in the early days of the struggle, she viewed Britain's military effort as altogether beneath notice. She has been disillusioned on both points, and to-day the great combine of freedom-loving nations look to the future with serene confidence, well knowing that each and all will do their part towards securing the overthrow of Prussianism and all that it stands for.

The Canton Situation.

It will have been seen from our issue of Saturday that the Canton farce still proceeds merrily, the reorganisation of the so-called Union Military Government having reached the stage at which the appointments of Ministers is being considered. Thus the movement now takes definite form and plainly becomes an effort to set up a definite Government which is to ignore the Central Authority and to assume to itself all legislative rights. The malcontents have not raised the banner of revolt in Peking itself, but have congregated in the South and entered upon a campaign against the recognised Government of the country. That is a point which the Southerners are for ever passing glibly over, and it is, moreover, one which demonstrates the rebellious character of the movement. Themselves accusing the Northern Government of trying to "wreck the country," they are doing more to perpetuate the existing anarchy than any other body of men. The way to attain concord is not to set force against force, but to seek constitutional means for adjusting the differences. The Southern agitators, however, prefer the former course and claim for themselves all the virtues while at the same time proclaiming their rebellious acts as the essence of legality. With such a situation before us, it becomes clear that there is small hope of a compromise being effected, and the only development which can end the present foolishness is for the recognised Government of the land to take steps to assert its authority to the full.

The Western Front.

To far from the Germans launching their much-advertised offensive against the Allies on the Western Front, they are being subjected to quite a material measure of pressure at the present moment. The latest operations of the British are deeply satisfactory, for in addition to capturing a number of useful points and effecting improvements in their line along a front of five miles, they have had another useful haul of some fifteen hundred prisoners, including a battalion commander and the greater part of his staff, to say nothing of the war material captured. This follows the recent strategic improvements effected by both the French and the Americans in other sectors and shows that the Allies are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. It will mean, too, that when the enemy thrust does come we shall be better prepared to meet it.

British Interests in China.

We are glad to note that Sir Charles Hobhouse has again brought into prominence the question regarding the negotiations that recently appear to have taken place between the Chinese Government and a Japanese Syndicate with reference to the proposed acquisition by the latter of the Feng Huang Shan Iron Mines. Those mines, as is well-known, are in the Yangtze Valley in the "Sphere of Interest" which has for a considerable time past been considered as particularly important to the commercial interests of Great Britain. Lord Robert Cecil, it will be recalled, endeavoured to justify, or at least to explain, the negotiations that had taken place regarding the mines as not conflicting with the policy of the "Open Door." To all concerned, however, as we pointed out at the time, it would be much more satisfactory if, while recognising that the policy of the "Open Door" is probably the fairest to all, the Chinese Government would consider the advisability, in such circumstances, of giving an option to the nation which is generally recognised as having a prior claim. Such important negotiations, also, should not be conducted without first bringing the matter before the Minister of the nation whose "Sphere of Interest" is affected. In the present case neither Sir John Jordan nor the Foreign Office were consulted. Consequently, as we have stated, we are glad to note that the matter is still receiving the attention of the House of Commons until representations can be made to the Chinese Government in order to ensure delay in the final grant until full consideration of British interests is assured.

DAY BY DAY.

NATURE NEEDS MAN THAT HE MAY BE USEFUL TO OTHER MEN.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the passing of the Australian Commonwealth Act.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

Communication Restored.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. announces that cable communication with America is restored.

A War Article.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs, contributes an interesting article on "The European War and its Effect on China" to the current issue of the *Yellow Dragon*.

The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ended July 6, two fatal cases of spotted fever were notified. Out of three cases of bubonic plague two proved fatal and there were also two fatal cases of enteric fever.

Telegraphic Delay.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announces that homeward telegrams are heavily delayed owing to the extra traffic on the Eastern route, caused by the interruption of the Pacific route.

Anniversary of the War.

August 4th, the fourth anniversary of the entrance of the British Empire into the Great War falls on Sunday this year.

There will be special prayer in St. John's Cathedral on that day and other arrangements which will be announced later.

The Water Supply.

The Water Return made up the July 1st, shows that the storage in reservoirs of the City and Hill District was 1,212 18 million gallons against 414 98 million gallons last year. In Kowloon the respective figures were 282 73 and 254 74 million gallons.

Expensive Tobacco.

A Chinese trading on a steamer running to Kungtung, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning.

He stated that he thought his time had expired. He was banished for five years in October, 1913, and said that the detective who sent him away told him that every nine months counted as a year. He only came back eight days ago.

Sergeant Ingham deposed to arresting the man as he was trying to pawn a jacket.

His Worship passed the very light sentence of seven days' hard labour.

Alleged Child Cruelty.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting a little servant girl in her employ.

The girl had several scars on the face. It is alleged by the prosecution that the woman beat the girl with a rattan, whilst the defendant said she beat the girl because she would not come from the vernacular. Mr. A. H. Crew appeared to defend, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon for the attendance of Dr. McKenny.

Insufficient Evidence.

The foki of a shop at 87, Bonham Strand, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of \$845.

From the story of the manager of the shop, it appeared that the defendant took the money to pay some accounts with, but he should have waited until he could have been accompanied by the accountant.

Soon after he had left the shop, he returned and said that the money had been stolen from him.

The defendant went into the witness box and told a long story of how he was met by two men, who showed him some other notes and eventually obtained the money from him by a trick.

Sergeant Blackman stated that although the affair took place on Thursday last it was not reported to the Police until yesterday afternoon, and all chance of making enquiries had been lost.

After hearing both sides, his Worship did not consider that there was enough evidence to convict on, and accordingly discharged the accused.

FAMILY LITIGATION.

More Interesting Points on Chinese Custom.

Reorganisation of Military Government.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:

The reorganisation of the Military Government at Canton in accordance with a resolution of the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session is progressing smoothly. Five of the seven Administrative Directors elected have accepted their election certificates, they being Dr. Wu Ting-fang, sometime Acting Premier of the Republic of China; Admiral Liu Tao-ying, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy now in Canton; General Li Ying-ting, formerly Inspector-General of Liang Kwang; General Tang Chi-ying, Military Governor of Yenan; and Tsen-Chan-huan, formerly Vice-Admiral of Liang Kwang. The other two Directors expected are Dr. Sun Ya-sen, First Provisional President of China, and Tang Shao-ying, a former Premier of the Republic.

Members of Parliament are arriving daily at Canton to attend their regular session of the National Assembly. As soon as there is a legal quorum, discussion on a permanent Constitution will begin. It requires two-thirds votes of the National Assembly to adopt the Constitution.

Mr. Tsen, who arrived in Canton July 3, has been busy for the last two months in Shanghai trying to bring about a settlement between the North and the South.

He has now given up the hope of doing anything. The Northern

militarists are not only refusing

to do what they can to restore

internal peace but doing every

thing possible to wreck the

country and bring China into a

host of international complications

through their reckless mortgages

of national railroads, mines, and

other property.

Although the National Assembly will repudiate all Peking has done since the illegal interference of the

Assembly and the office of the

President, the traitorous acts of

the North will certainly invite

future trouble.

SOUTH CHINA.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It will be interesting to see the amendment of the naturalisation laws promised by the Home Secretary. The late Sir Hubert Herkomer used to say: "In England I am an Englishman; in Germany I am a German." Naturalised here, he went back to Germany, in middle life, and there, as a German, married his deceased wife's sister, which our laws then forbade. Returning to England, he found that he had not forfeited his British citizenship. Still a German, as he said, he took out another certificate, and was Englished afresh.

Dr. A. C. Headlam, editor of the *Church Quarterly Review*, who succeeds Canon Scott-Holland in the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford, is what Bishop Wilberforce used to style a "square," which means a combination of squire and parson. He inherited Whorlton Hall, Durham, where he has resided since his retirement from the principality of King's College, London. A former Fellow of All Souls, he was a member of the common-room there during Mr. Gladstone's last memorable visit to Oxford.

Chalk as an assistance to the war-bread maker, would bring about a prosecution in London; but in Paris, where the scientific brain is unprejudiced, a calcined mixture has many advocates. France's war bread is declared to be salty, which leads to waste in assimilation, and, therefore, to increased consumption—as well as to increase of the gouty. Now the right thing is to use unsalted bread, as the wise people of Tuscany do. But you need lime, and you can get it by using prepared chalk mixed with water. The dough becomes whiter, never sour, and has a "very appetizing smell," is the verdict of one who has eaten it.

Among the men performing miracles of valour in this battle are the Northumberrals. They have traditions behind them, as Lord Kitchener reminded them. One of the boldest feats in history was achieved on their soil. When the Scottish King, William the Lion, invaded England, a small force of Englishmen set out for Alnwick Castle, where he lay; saw him tilting, with his staff, in a meadow near the castle; charged, captured him, and led him prisoner to Newcastle in the very presence of his army. Now if the Northumberrals could locate the Kaiser!

If the Duke of Buccleuch should pass his old home on the Embankment to-day, let him breathe a blessing on Scott. Fifty years ago the old dispute between his family and the Metropolitan Board of Works ended in the courts, and the Board had to pay for the pier to Montagu House, Whitehall, destroyed for the making of the Embankment. Where in all the documents leasing the land from the Crown to the Duke of Buccleuch, where was there mention of a pier? There was no such mention. Nevertheless, the pier had long existed, and "The Fortune of Nigel" was cited as evidence on the point.

Having spent many profitless years in attempting to persuade the world that Shakespeare was a German, the greedy Hun is now opening a campaign to explain why Napoleon was of similar nationality. Herr Otto Hauser, the anthropologist, declares that Napoleon's mother was of German descent. He states quite absurdly that her maiden name, Ramolini, is a corruption of Rammlein. He might, while he is about it, put in a similar claim for Romulus and Remus. Ramolini is unquestionably of Latin extraction, and is so like the Latin *ramulus*, a twig, the diminutive of *ramus*, as to leave no doubt concerning its derivation.

Nearly 200,000 Men in Greek Army.

Washington, June 26.—Greece will soon have more than 200,000 men under arms, according to official advice received here.

THE LATE REV.
N. C. POPE.

Unveiling of Memorial Tablet.

There was a very large congregation yesterday at the morning service at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on the occasion of the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of the late Rev. N. C. Pope, who was Chaplain of the Church up to the time of his death in February last.

The special form of service was conducted by Archdeacon Barnett, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone. His Excellency the Governor, (Sir Henry May), accompanied by Lady May and his Aide de Camp, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, unveiled the tablet. There were many other prominent people present, including the Hon. Mr. Claud Seven, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Mrs. Kemp, and Mrs. Pope. After appropriate collects had been read, the unveiling was performed those immediately present before His Excellency the Governor being Archdeacon Barnett, Sir Paul Chater, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and two churchwardens, Messrs. R. Packham and J. Robson. The verbiage and responses were said, after which His Excellency the Governor drew aside the banner veiling the tablet and read aloud the inscription contained thereon:

"In loving memory of Norman Christopher Pope M.A.

"Born, April 26th 1882. Died, February 7th 1918.

"Chaplain of this Church from August 1912 to February 1918.

"I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day.

"For me to live is Christ, to die is gain."

The tablet was then dedicated by Archdeacon Barnett in the following words:—

"In the faith of Jesus Christ we dedicate this Tablet to the Glory of God and in Memory of His servant, Norman Christopher Pope, in the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

After a special prayer and the singing of a hymn, Archdeacon Barnett addressed the congregation from the following text:— "He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit down with me in my throne, as I also overcame, and sat down with my Father in his throne." He said:

There is just one thing that counts in the kingdom of God, victory, that is, not for self's sake, but for Christ's. To live for such victory, to know something of its exhilaration among the humdrum of daily duties, this is living. Herein we know that we are sharers with the Saviour in His will to victory. It is because we are so slow to appreciate this one absorbing need for victory that the Ascended Christ rings out the proclamation of the text for any who have ears to hear. We read the words, and our hearts remain unmoved. We hear them repeated, and our pulses beat never the faster. Yet in them there is promise of position, there is offer of honour, there is assurance of exaltation to be assessors with the Lord of heaven and earth. And apparently, we stand by, not altogether afloat, but for the more part indifferent. Why is this? "Because of your little faith," replied the Master to His disciples who had asked Him the cause of their own failure to victory. The words seem to mean so little to us. They convey nothing real, nothing tangible to our minds. So our will to victory is left limp and purposeless, and the worldly clamour of the moment stifles the call of the Prince of Glory to take up the challenge to fight and win. Yet, if we reflect a moment, we know it can be done. One has been named here to-day, whose memorial newly-raised we have looked upon and dedicated to the glory of God and the memory of His servant. It is to God's glory; for it speaks of a fight well fought, a race well run, of which you yourselves are the living witnesses. Yes, and because of this faith which our brother had in victory, through the blood of Jesus, he was able to

say, when his spirit was about to be uprisen from the overtired body, the words that are engraved on the tablet, "I know who I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." So ran that year.

Did you read the soul-stirring Special Order of the Day issued to the troops by Sir Douglas Haig three weeks after the great push began in March last? "Words fail me," he declares, "to express the admiration I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our Army under the most trying circumstances. Many amongst us are now tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. . . . There is no other course open to us but to fight it out. . . . With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end." The New York correspondent to the Times makes this comment: "Sir Douglas Haig's order, 'With our backs to the wall,' has thrilled the American nation, which is today reverberating with renewed expressions of its determination . . . to wage war until the downfall of German militarism is effected." Not only the American nation but the British people, the French and the Italians, were thrilled likewise. What a vigorous and unmistakable response there has been throughout allied countries to the Field-Marshal's challenge to victory! "With our backs to the wall; with faith in our cause!" Would to God it could be said with any semblance of truth that the armies of God on earth, we Christians, are fighting with our backs to the wall, and, believing in the right of our cause, will so fight on to the end. Aye, but what a contrast! The call of the King of Kings is not met with any thrill from most of us, I fear.

"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot". Can we claim that the indictment we have heard read this morning against the church of Laodicea, in the first century of the Christian era, is inapplicable to much that we see in the church of our own day? It was not merely their indifference that called forth this scathing rebuke. The Laodiceans had their works ("I know thy works"). They did their part,—at least so far as other parasites, which absorbed their chief interests, would allow. There existed some outward evidence of their connection with the Church. They enjoyed a certain complacent, self-nurtured adherence to the Christian cult that held good, so long as nothing else in the form of self-pleasing, or personal gain came in the way. No, they were not indifferent; they were not "cold". They were just "epidic". They were without enthusiasm for the cause of Christ. They refused its claim to a first charge upon their best thought. They showed no faith in the victory of a crucified, and now ascended Lord. So there is pronounced against them the measured declaration of the divine preference:—"I would that thou were cold or hot." Or, if you will not be hot, i.e. showing some real appreciation of what the Author of your salvation stands for, I would rather you were coldly antagonistic, standing aloof, despising neither yourself nor others. Lukewarmness is intolerable. It is abhorrent, because so deadly deceptive.

It was only the other day that a great statesman from one of our Dominions said in London that the heart of the Empire beat true to one great purpose, and that the cementing force of this strong unity was the Crown. If we may compare heavenly things with earthly, think you not that our Lord has cause for complaint? The cementing force is present in His Person. He is not the defeated opponent of evil, as some suggest. He reigns, and has power. But the manifestation of His victory is delayed, because on earth, where the battle has to be fought out to the bitter end, the heart of His church does not beat true to His great purpose of victory. It is for He must wait, and for our service. And, that our will to victory may be stiffened He sounds the call to advance: "Thy ways, thou King of the ages." What a comfort it would be to us in these days of unparalleled suffering if we would take our

hands to these words no call for us individually who sit in this church this morning? Our thoughts are much engaged to-day with one whose memory is blessed. You respected your late Chaplain for his faithfulness to God and His cause—for his transparent honesty of purpose. You esteemed him highly for his work's sake. But it was not until he finished the fight, and came victorious through the test of life's battle, that you realised the terrible depth of your own loss. And yet, as many of you know, he was often discouraged in his ministry here. His words to me were repeated, I know, to some of you: "I feel I have been long enough at St. Andrew's. I do not seem to get forward. There is not the response that I look for." Nevertheless, at your suggestion he consented to continue as your Chaplain for a further three years, and in that decision you rejoiced. But now he is "with Christ, which is very far better."

Do not, I pray you, misunderstand my meaning in reminding you of these things. To-day you and I feel ourselves to be in the presence of one who is not very far off. In each circumstance truth is not inconsistent, but truth shall be spoken in love. None of us will deny in our hearts that too often we exhibit a foresight concerning the things of the world which we deem unnecessary concerning the things of the kingdom of heaven. If, therefore, we have slackened in once professed allegiance to Jesus Christ; if to-day we recall certain teachings of our late Chaplain that we have hitherto passed over with indifference, may we not to-day also by God's grace, brace our wills to repent, and then to persevere, so that at the moment of our own great adventure, we too shall be able to say with his confidence, "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day.

"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot". Can we claim that the indictment we have heard read this morning against the church of Laodicea, in the first century of the Christian era, is inapplicable to much that we see in the church of our own day? It was not merely their indifference that called forth this scathing rebuke. The Laodiceans had their works ("I know thy works"). They did their part,—at least so far as other parasites, which absorbed their chief interests, would allow.

This most wonderful book of the Revelation is specially suited for these days, because it is the book of victory. Take but one example of the reality of the struggle for right in God's eyes, and the glory of the outcome to those who conquer in His name. Read quietly by and by Revelation XV, and think of its meaning to you. It is a matter of only eight verses. Five of these refer to the final stages of the wrath of God against sin, a subject that is not over popular now-a-days. Verses 2 to 4 tell of a very different theme. As the aer is gazing into heaven, transfigured with what is revealed concerning the seven last plagues, his attention is arrested by another sight gradually unfolding itself before his astonished eyes. And now he sees nothing but a glorious picture of victory, set as a corrective, or a complement to the picture of wrath. There appears to him a rejoicing host, a long procession of men and women who, in loyalty to Jesus Christ, have met in deadly conflict with the powers of evil.

For the cause of truth and righteousness they had given their lives, or rather, their bodies. Now these same soldiers of the cross are on royal review, coming "victorious from the beast" with whom they have warred, when on earth it might seem that the adversary had triumphed in their death. But now it is revealed otherwise. It is, after all, they who have conquered, not he. And they pass in review shouting their songs of victory. No lukewarmness about them, for their enthusiasm has reached boiling heat. Listen to their words. There is never a murmur of complaint, never a reminder of sorrow. No suggestion that the way of victory is hard, even; and their struggle unto death is forgotten. These are their words: "righteous and true are Thy ways, thou King of the ages." What a comfort it would be to us in these days of unparalleled suffering if we would take our

hands to these words no call for us individually who sit in this church this morning? Our thoughts are much engaged to-day with one whose memory is blessed. You respected your late Chaplain for his faithfulness to God and His cause—for his transparent honesty of purpose. You esteemed him highly for his work's sake. But it was not until he finished the fight, and came victorious through the test of life's battle, that you realised the terrible depth of your own loss. And yet, as many of you know, he was often discouraged in his ministry here. His words to me were repeated, I know, to some of you: "I feel I have been long enough at St. Andrew's. I do not seem to get forward. There is not the response that I look for." Nevertheless, at your suggestion he consented to continue as your Chaplain for a further three years, and in that decision you rejoiced. But now he is "with Christ, which is very far better."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

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A SCRAMBLE FOR
JEWELLERY.Sequel to the Capture of
a Thief.

There must have been quite a scramble for jewellery and money in Belcher's Street early yesterday morning, according to the story that was told in the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfs. A Chinese was charged with the larceny of jewellery and money to total value of \$2,054.60, the property of a woman, living at 77, Belcher's Street.

Inspector MacDonald stated that a property owning Company owned over 100 houses in that district and the Company employed a Chinese watchman, whose duty it was to make a round of examination. At 2.30 yesterday morning the watchman happened to come across a man who was leaving an unoccupied house in Belcher's Street, and went to arrest him. The man ran away, but the watchman chased him and, with the assistance of an Indian watchman, caught him when near the Ropé Factory. Here a desperate struggle ensued, but the man was eventually overpowered by six or seven watchmen, who had been attracted to the spot by the noise. The man, who was defendant, had successfully robbed the complainant's house at 77, Belcher's Street, and in the struggle tried to throw all the jewellery and money away. There was a crowd of people by this time and there were many willing hands to pick up the scattered valuables. Most of the property was recovered, but the complainant stated that five \$100 bills were missing, as well as other small things. At the time the accused was arrested he had a key in his possession which fitted the complainant's lock, and, added Inspector MacDonald, the man must have been assisted by someone in the house, for a perfect knowledge of the place was shown.

After taking the evidence, his Worship sentenced the accused to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

stand quietly alongside the seer and gaze with him on this same picture until its details possessed our souls. We see the King of the ages busy with His plan of campaign. His purpose is comprehensive, and looks far away into the future. He calls for volunteers, then trusts and uses them. Later, when these his soldiers and servants are through with it all, when the weariness and suffering of the struggle are over, their one thought is that their trusted Leader has made no mistake. To have led them by an easier path would not have given them their chance! The gift of their body, after all, was a small price to pay for the life of their soul. In all His acts toward them He had been perfectly right. And now their rightness was made clear. Such is this picture of victory for the King of the ages, and victory, remember, is the one thing that counts. It is not a fable, this victory. These are the stern realities of life, and they teach the morale of a man, more severely than do the trenches in France. But it is worth everything even life itself, to win through, for by the lips of Truth it is proclaimed for all to hear, "He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit with me in my throne."

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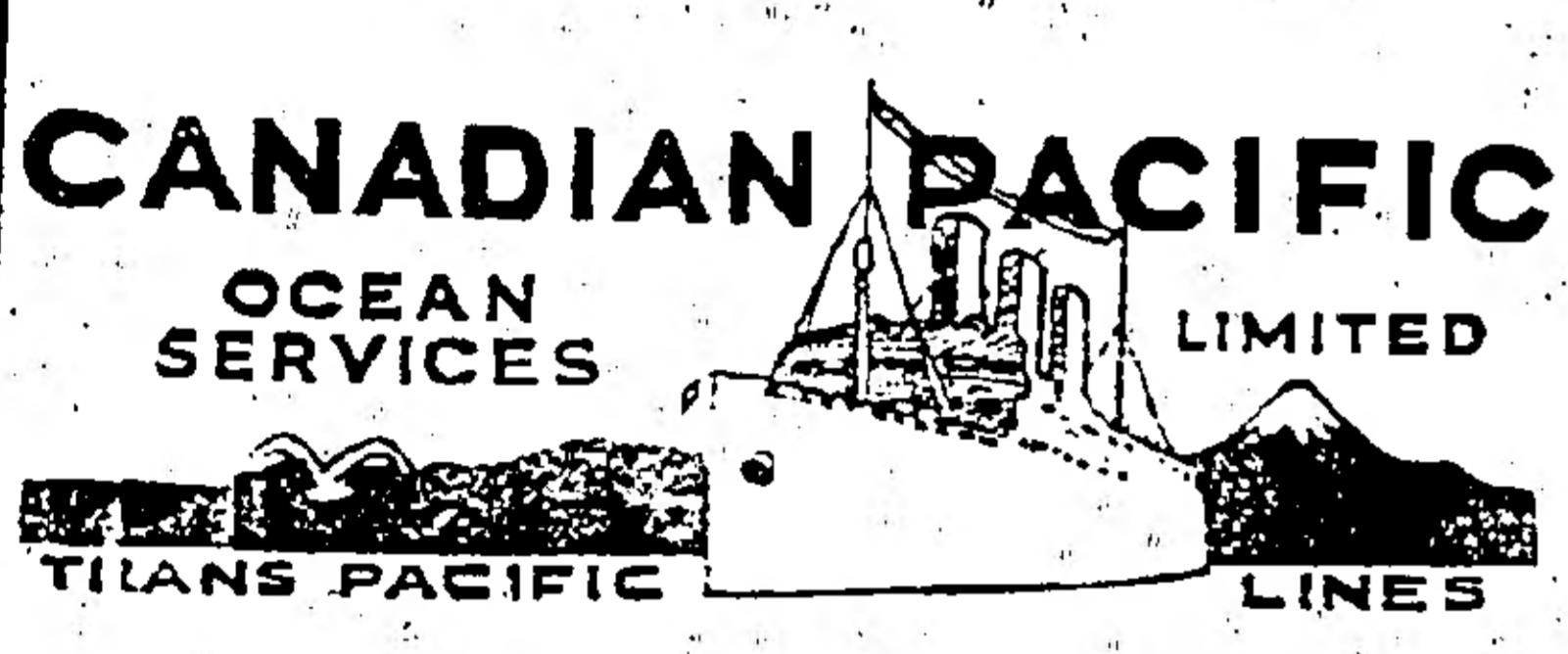
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CEBU & ILOILO Hwah Kwei 12th July at 3 p.m.
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STEAMSHIPS: CAPTAIN LEAVING: HAIHONG... J. W. EVANS... TUES., 9th July at 1 p.m. HAIKAN... A. E. HODGINS... SUN., 14th July at 11 a.m.

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FOR Steamship On

SHANGHAI Taisang Mon., 8th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI Wosang Wed., 10th July at 4 p.m.

MANILA Loongsang Fri., 12th July at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG Taksang Thur., 17th July at 7 a.m.

MANILA Yuensang Fri., 19th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" leaving Hongkong on the 15th.

SINGAPORE LINE—This line has been suspended owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Singapore by the s.s. "WATERWICK" leaving Hongkong approximately every month.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

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THE TRIBUNAL.

THIRD SITTING TO-DAY.

Decisions in Solicitors' Cases.

The Hongkong General Military Service Tribunal held its third sitting this afternoon in the Central District Office. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp (Chairman of the Tribunal) presided and the other members present were—The Hon. Mr. David Lansdale, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. G. S. Archibald, Mr. W. J. Bowley, Mr. R. N. Mr. F. Bough, Mr. A. O. Lang, Capt. Col. Passby, C.B.A., and Mr. W. M. Young, with Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of the Tribunal).

Barristers and Solicitors.

The following cases of barristers and solicitors passed fit for service were considered:

C. Bulmer Johnson, Messrs. Denys and Bowley.

W. B. Hind, Messrs. G. K. Hall-Britten.

A. H. Crew, Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

K. P. Eden Potter.

W. E. L. Shenton, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

The following barristers and solicitors have been rejected as unfit:—E. L. Agassiz, G. C. Alcock, G. R. Heywood, F. C. Jenkins, and R. F. Mattingly.

The cases of solicitors were taken first, the Chairman addressing the members of the profession concerned upon points raised by them in their papers. The Tribunal, however, realised the importance of having an adequate number of legal men in the Colony, but it was a question of what individual men could be spared. At Home it had been stated that the legal profession had been reduced by voluntary adjustment and coming out to a point where it could not safely be reduced further, but the Tribunal did not think that that was the case in Hongkong. From figures supplied it appeared that before the war there were 41 solicitors in Hongkong: 36 being British, two Portuguese, and three Chinese. Sixteen English solicitors had left for military service, one other had died, and one had left. One had returned wounded and one new solicitor had arrived. There were four new Chinese solicitors, making the present number 29, composed of 20 English, two Portuguese, and seven Chinese.

Speaking to Mr. Crew, the Chairman stated he understood that he had no exemption to offer, though he wanted a short period of time in which to finish some work at present in hand.

Major Morgan did not object to a short exemption.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson, 35 years of age, single, was accepted for Mr. Bowley, of Messrs. Denys and Bowley, and it transpired that the firm's staff was now two instead of three. Mr. Denys having gone to America. Mr. Bowley did not know of any other solicitor in the Colony who would take on Mr. Johnson's work, and that he could not do the work single-handed. He added that over forty per cent. of the British solicitors of the Colony had gone for service, whereas the Home figure was ten per cent. It seemed, he thought, British solicitors to protect British interests.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

Mr. W. B. Hind applied for exemption and in this case it was stated that the pre-war staff of the firm (Messrs. Hall-Britten and Co.) was three. He had now, it was said, one with a Chinese solicitor. Mr. Hind thought the business needed a qualified British solicitor. He had asked Home for another man but could not get one. He was not aware of another man in the Colony who could render assistance.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

In the case of Mr. Eden Potter, exemption was granted on the understanding that he took the post of Assistant District Officer which had been offered to him by the Government.

The cases of the other barristers and the following cases had not been concluded as when we went to press:

Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Steavenson. A short-hand clerk and a cashier had also gone.

Mr. Looker made a lengthy speech, arguing the importance of the firm's business, and concluded by saying that if the Tribunal were of the opinion that the firm's clients should have their interests properly looked after, it was impossible to spare Mr. Shenton as well as pay.

PHILIPPINES SUGAR.

Situation Growing Critical.

Three hundred thousand tons of continental sugar and 900,000 pounds of muscovado, a total of some 80,000 tons, now lie in storage at Iloilo, and a new sugar crop in September means that there will be no room to store it unless something is done at once to furnish transportation for existing stocks.

Such is the statement made by Governor Yulo and Mr. Montinola of Iloilo both of whom, as members of the committee recently appointed by the sugar planters of the southern provinces arrived in Manila recently on the inter-island steamer Visayas to take up with the Governor General the matter of securing transportation.

These gentlemen state that of the 1917 crop of some 1,800,000 tons only one-third has thus far been disposed of, due to lack of transportation, and prospects for the 1918 crop are such as to indicate a still greater total. The members of them are too precious now as we little else, except merchant ships that have contracted naval manœuvres—camouflage, guns on the poop, and sailing directions. These are the boats that once sailed with the steam abondon north, south, east, and west. Now, willingly or unwillingly, they are slaves. Of the broad anchorage they make a drab picture. Where once the tramps hooted querulously for pilots or for seafarers, and butted with charming clomaness between the passenger ships, there are on a orderly, almost Prussian rows of grey steamers anchored as per instructions, in rigid formality. One does not vision these ships on voyages of romance; one has only the dull intuition that they move in convoys, the eyes of their skippers glued to Admiralty time-tables.

There are those, of course, who tell us that the romance of ships went West a generation before the submarine. They tell us that steam sufficed the beauty of sea-travelling; that beauty breathes no more when the clippers of last century ceased to round the Cape in the races for the China trade. Certainly those were days, and we of the Birth-shots reverse them, since the best of the clippers were built by our fathers. Pictures of them hang in our houses, showing lissome hulls topped by almost ethereal spreads of canvas. There was romance in every shroud, in every ton of their exploits, even in their names. Thermopylae, Sir Lancelot, Teespring—these were ships to dream of, sailing off at Canton amid the babel of the Chinese bazaars, racing it down the eastern coasts and over the two Iosans, past frowning God's Hope, under the cliffs of Portugal, and, at last, into the Channel, to be moored to the Thames within hours of each other. But they were, after all, grossly contemptuous; they raced for trade more keenly than did the tramps of our own times, whose identity passage in African rivers and Malayan creeks favoured of the true romance. And, again, the clippers are not gone for ever from the trade routes. The knowledgeable eye can, and does, ancora away out of sight behind the reefs in any Scottish dock. They live less now, however, and foreign ports; they have forsaken long passage to the East, but they still plod backward to Norway over the seas, with loads of wood-pulp or barrels of creosote hiding the proud name-plate of their builders.

The clippers were beautiful and splendid in their day, but their crews knew not the wistful joy of the clouted stock of the most rib-sided tramp. For the tramp, the vagabond of the sea, had the true gipsy disposition. This voyage it would be past Elsinore in the twilight, see the great windmills flap stupidly over the Julian landscape, and pass on slowly to the dull sea that has no landmark from Copenhagen to the coasts of Finland. Another time it would be the Mediterranean—to clambering, bright, impoverished Valetta, where the boys dive deep for alder money, and a carriage is at the miller's beck and call a day through for five shillings; and so on to Alexandria, where the dimpled tramp may drop the pick before the palace of Roselain, and where the dabbabeyah—fashioned yet as were in the days of Moses—will lumber out of the Mahabub Canal, bearing with them from the Delta lands. Then,

SEA GIPSES.

The Days of the China Tea Clippers.

We are tired of the sight of war-vessels, we who live up here on the shores of a fish that used to bear great, dignified barques toward bound—bound timber from the Mexico, grimy but venturesome tramps outward to Aarhuse and Helsingfors with coal, and blazing liners that quested down the channel at night for the open seas and the ports of America. We miss the romance. In ships of war there is efficiency, sternness, spirit; but they are automatic. Their movements are regulated by chart and schedule and exigencies of war; they carry no bounteous cargoes, but only the shards of destruction; they smell about the high, open seas. The members of them are too precious now as we little else, except merchant ships that have contracted naval manœuvres—camouflage, guns on the poop, and sailing directions. These are the boats that once sailed with the steam abondon north, south, east, and west. Now, willingly or unwillingly, they are slaves. Of the broad anchorage they make a drab picture. Where once the tramps hooted querulously for pilots or for seafarers, and butted with charming clomaness between the passenger ships, there are on a orderly, almost Prussian rows of grey steamers anchored as per instructions, in rigid formality. One does not vision these ships on voyages of romance; one has only the dull intuition that they move in convoys, the eyes of their skippers glued to Admiralty time-tables.

There are those, of course, who tell us that the romance of ships went West a generation before the submarine. They tell us that steam sufficed the beauty of sea-travelling; that beauty breathes no more when the clippers of last century ceased to round the Cape in the races for the China trade. Certainly those were days, and we of the Birth-shots reverse them, since the best of the clippers were built by our fathers. Pictures of them hang in our houses, showing lissome hulls topped by almost ethereal spreads of canvas. There was romance in every shroud, in every ton of their exploits, even in their names. Thermopylae, Sir Lancelot, Teespring—these were ships to dream of, sailing off at Canton amid the babel of the Chinese bazaars, racing it down the eastern coasts and over the two Iosans, past frowning God's Hope, under the cliffs of Portugal, and, at last, into the Channel, to be moored to the Thames within hours of each other. But they were, after all, grossly contemptuous; they raced for trade more keenly than did the tramps of our own times, whose identity passage in African rivers and Malayan creeks favoured of the true romance. And, again, the clippers are not gone for ever from the trade routes. The knowledgeable eye can, and does, ancora away out of sight behind the reefs in any Scottish dock. They live less now, however, and foreign ports; they have forsaken long passage to the East, but they still plod backward to Norway over the seas, with loads of wood-pulp or barrels of creosote hiding the proud name-plate of their builders.

The clippers were beautiful and

NERVOUS PEOPLE ARE GERMANY'S INEFFICIENT "SUPERIORITY?"

How to Combat Neuroses.

The present high tension of life is productive of a form of nervous debility called neuroses, which is characterised by worry, irritability, overexcitement and headache. This neuroses means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy; the condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The proper treatment is one of restriction of the nerve cells, requiring a true tonic, not a stimulant. As the nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, the treatment must be directed towards building up the blood, and not directly on the blood they have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neuroses and nervous disorders.

White, promptly effective, Dr. Williams' pink pills contain no harmful stimulants, are perfectly safe, and create no drug habit. Begin them, now, by getting a supply from any chemist, or direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai. The price, \$1.50 per bottle, (75c for 50) includes postage.

Free: Useful information is contained in the free book, "The Nerves and Their Needs"; send a postcard for a copy to the above address.

again, it would be the West Coast of Africa for months on end, running up torpid rivers to solitary stations, loading cals, and collecting mails out of the wilderness, what time the streets of London shone with lights and echoed to laughter, as if the world went round in Piccadilly Circus only. That is the essential romance of seafaring; that beauty breathes no more when the clippers of last century ceased to round the Cape in the races for the China trade.

Consider one by one the main features of the recent great battle. The warfare in the air was its most dramatic feature. Every

thing of air tactics and strategy

that the German is using to-day

was copied from the British and French. It was the British who originated aeroplane attack with incendiary bullets on captive balloons, aeroplane escort of attacking infantry, aeroplane batteries at a low altitude on enemy trenches, and the various combinations of observing machines with fighting machines. The only original idea which the Germans can claim is the dropping of bombs on civilians in undefended towns. Is the first battle of the Somme, when the British and French first disclosed their sky tactics, the German was absolutely driven out of the air. He had then to learn to copy all their methods, and he has originated none of his own.

Another distinctive feature of the warfare of to-day is the complicated and terribly effective artillery certain fire. This was evolved by the British French command.

It has been copied by the Germans, who have themselves

contributed nothing new to

artillery science during the war.

Yet another leading feature is the tank, the armoured car on caterpillar wheels. This was a purely British invention, evolved during this war for the needs of this war. It has been, if reports are correct, copied by the Germans. But its first appearance in the field was on September 15th, 1916. A nation with any great military aptitude ought to have tanks by March, 1918.

When the considered history of the war comes to be written it will probably be concluded by impartial observers that German success has been due to four causes: (i) her immense preliminary preparation prior to the outbreak of war; (ii) her superior mobilising of man-power; (iii)

the free use of corruption in

military and neutral countries; (iv)

her complete encirclement

with regard to the accepted

level of humanity. All these show

a stupendous development

in a species of savagery in

military science. Germany's

barbarity has been exposed

in every quarter of the world.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

In the case of Mr. Eden Potter,

exemption was granted on the

understanding that he took the

post of Assistant District Officer

which had been offered to him by

the Government.

The cases of the other barristers

and the following cases had not

been concluded as when we went

to press:

Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Steavenson. A short-hand clerk and a cashier had also gone.

Mr. Looker made a lengthy

speech, arguing the importance

of the firm's business, and concluded by saying that if the Tribunal were of the opinion that the firm's clients should have their interests

properly looked after, it was impossible to spare Mr. Shenton as well as pay.

THE GIBBS.

Attractive Progression at the Victoria.

In the presence of an absolutely packed house, "The Gibbs" opened a brief season at the Victoria Theatre last night and delighted all who witnessed their bright and varied programme. Mr. Billy Weston heads the party, and in his chorus-songs and comic turns he made hit. He has a good tenor voice, and he soon caught on with the audience. Later in the evening he presented a wholly novel turn in his "mimical spoon" act, by which he manipulated two ordinary spoons with truly marvellous results. Miss Violet Harley, the soprano and dancer formerly with the Edinburgh Company, created a most admirable impression. She has charming stage-presence and manner, and her songs were greatly enjoyed. "The Shooting Star" did some exceptionally accurate and difficult feats with the rifs in conjunction with Miss Jessie James, "the human tiger," while another turn that was greatly enjoyed was a bright matinee show. In this respect, the cleverest work of all was done by "Young Bessie," who did some really amazing lasso work. Besides these items, there were other attractive numbers, and the little Company certainly made an excellent impression on its initial appearance.

In conjunction with "The Gibbs," there were some cinematograph films, the feature being more episodes of "Jude." The programme is being repeated to-night. Subsequent to the ceremony, a largely attended reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Euston received the congratulations of many friends, and of which the customary speeches were delivered. Later, the newly-wedded couple left for Macao, where, and at Taipo, the honeymoon is being spent. The bride's going-away gown was of French pale pink Georgette crepe and dimly embroidered.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Queen's College v. Civil Service.

This Junior League match was played at Queen's College Grounds, Kennedy Bay. Queen's was beaten 20 games to 29. Scores—

W. Kay and Wei Lai-sang beat Clark and Wood 10-1; beat Carter and Lyle 7-4; beat Edmonds and Hawke 10-1.

Lo Man-ho and A. A. Rossiter beat Carter and Lyle 9-2; beat Clark and Wood 8-3; beat Edmonds and Hawke 11-0.

Lo Man-ho and D. King beat Edmonds and Hawke 6-5; lost to Carter and Lyle 4-7; lost to Clark and Wood 5-6.

The finishing of the 20th in the Hongkong Junior Tennis League to Monday July 8, was as follows:—

P. W. L. T. vs. M. B. K. 8-7, 1-14.

Indian Schools 9-7, 2-14.

C. B. O. (O) ... 7-6, 1-12.

St. Stephen's 9-8, 2-12.

Ch. Y.M.C.A. 9-4, 5-8.

Queen's College 9-3, 3-6, 6-6.

Kwloon (O) ... 6-3, 3-6.

Dickson B. U. 9-2, 7-4.

R. G. A. ... 8-1, 7-2.

Civil Service ... 7-2.

Lieut. J. S. Chisholm.

The Resignation of Lieut. J. S. Chisholm of the Shanghai Staff.

S. V. C. has been forwarded to the Commandant and accepted by the Municipal Council with regret.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

London, July 4. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says: In addition to Hamel village we captured two small woods south thereof and pressed up to the high ground south-east of the village aligning the new front with our trenches fronting Villers-Bretonneux, and putting the new four miles of front on a practically level stretch of ground falling steeply to the river at the north-eastern end, a very great improvement on the old line. At the same time an advance was made on the north side of the river between the Somme and Ancre, thus comprising the improvement of our line for nearly five miles.

Wiring in the evening the correspondent says: This morning's operation at Villers-Bretonneux was one of the most successful of the kind in this war. It followed exactly the lines laid down in advance. The ground offered considerable odds to the defenders, yet in less than two hours the whole four miles was in our hands. Our entire casualties were hardly one-third of the captured prisoners. We reduced three German divisions to a mere wreath of what they had been this morning. Features of the attack were the forethought and completeness of its preparation and the triumphant use of our tanks which admirably manœuvred, sprang a surprise upon the enemy. Considering the large number of dead the fifteen hundred prisoners exceeds expectations even though they include a battalion commander and the greater part of his command. Preparatory to the raid bombs were dropped on Hamel contributing largely to keep down our casualties. The enemy's attention was distracted by three distinct attacks launched north of the river which kept busy his guns. Nearly a hundred men and some ground were captured in these attacks which completely deceived the enemy regarding what was happening across the river. The German divisions engaged, which suffered heavily, were the 3rd, 7th and 13th. The latter is a new division on this front recently moved from Lens.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The operation this morning southward of the Somme was completely successful. It was carried out by the Australians assisted by some detachments of Americans and supported by tanks. Our objectives were taken and held. We took possession of the woods at Vaire and Hamel and the village of Hamel. In conjunction with this operation the Australians attacked eastward of Villers-Ancre and completely succeeded. Our lines were advanced five hundred yards on a twelve hundred yards front. The prisoners captured in these operations exceed a thousand. Many machine-guns and other material were taken.

The weather on 3rd July was cloudy and enemy activity was slight. We destroyed six aeroplanes and drove down four others uncontrollable. During the day and night we dropped sixteen tons of bombs on rail junction at Lille, Courtrai and elsewhere. All our machines returned.

A later message from Sir Douglas Haig says the total prisoners taken in Thursday's successful operations on the Somme exceeds thirteen hundred. A German field-gun, one hundred machine-guns and a number of trench mortars have already been counted. A counter-attack on our new positions eastward of Hamel on the night of the 4th was easily repulsed. We carried out a successful raid in Beaumont Hamel sector and repulsed an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Strazeele.

London, July 5. A French communiqué says: There has been artillery activity between the Oise and Aisne and in the region of St. Pierrefitte. A later French communiqué says: Our detachments and patrols operating between Montdidier and the Oise and in Champaigne on the right of the Meuse and in Lorraine each brought back prisoners.

COUNT CERNIN.

Amsterdam, July 4. A Vienna telegram says: Count Cernin has had a lengthy audience with the Emperor and subsequently conferred with Baron Burien.

The "Neudreieck" foresees now Count Cernin's reinstatement.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

AMERICA'S SHIPPING EFFORT.

New York, July 4. Secretary Daniels in an address to the Tammany Society, declared that the national launchings to-day comprised more tonnage than America had lost in the whole war. More than 400,000 tons were going into the water to-day, while the total American tonnage destroyed by German submarines was estimated at 352,000 tons. They were pledged to the launching of destroyers in greater and greater number monthly until "in co-operation with the other Allied naval craft they would free the world of the assassins of the sea."

San Francisco, July 5. Mr. Schwab in a launching speech predicted that the present year would witness the creation of three million tons of American ships which he opined was unprecedented in history.

London, July 5. The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows: I have just heard one hundred ships have been launched in the United States to-day. Heartiest congratulations on the magnificent performance.

CHINA TEA.

London, July 5. In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Tyson Wilson asked whether the Government is prepared to sanction the purchase of a further three million pounds of China tea! Mr. J. R. Clynes replied that the scheme was considered but, owing to difficulties of tonnage and exchange, he suggested that purchases were undesirable until those authorized had been shipped.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

London, July 4. As the day wore on an even better idea was gathered of how thoroughly London had entered into the spirit of Independence Day. This was outwardly symbolised by the fluttering of the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes on the same flag-poles while the famous streets in the vicinity of the Bank of England and Mansion House were never so festively decked since the Coronation. Holy Communion was celebrated in every church in the London Diocese and prayers were offered for God's blessing on the Americans. The bells of Saint Paul's and Southwark Cathedrals were rung noon. American soldiers poured into London from the camps, of whom many attended the Anglo-Saxon meeting where there was indescribable enthusiasm. A huge crowd visited the baseball match at Chelsea in the afternoon at which their Majesties were present. The Canadian Minister, Mr. Meichen, speaking at the Anglo-Saxon meeting and referring to the Llandover Castle sinking, declared amid loud cheers that it would be better that the world should perish than that those murderers should live.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

Paris, July 6. In view of the probability of a resumption of the bombardment of Paris in connection with the next great German offensive it is pointed out that the danger thereof should not be exaggerated. Guns sometimes burst and soon wear out. Three guns hitherto mounted have fired altogether no fewer than 250 shots. If one shot per minute was fired the bombardment would only last a single day. Some damage would be done but the idea of the destruction of Paris is absurd while the moral effect would be nil.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, July 5. A telegram from Berlin has described the report from Kieff that Grand Duke Michael has been proclaimed Tsar and is marching against Moscow as a pure invention.

Moscow, July 5. A Revolutionary Military Council has been appointed to direct all operations against the Czechoslovak. Colonel Muraviev, the former Commander-in-Chief, has assumed command of the Soviet troops. A final split has occurred in the Soviet camp. The Moderate Social Revolutionaries and Minimalist Socialists have been excluded from the Soviet Central Executive.

London, July 6. Sir James S. Merton has been appointed an ordinary member of the Executive Council of India in succession to Sir William S. Meyer on the expiration of the latter's term of office.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

COTTON GROWING.

London, July 6. At the annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association the chairman, Mr. Howarth, said the future of Empire cotton growing was uncertain. It might be left to ordinary commercial enterprise, overtaken by a Government department, or become a Government trust. He favoured the last named course. Lord Derby was re-elected President.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

London, July 6. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir C. E. H. Hobhouse, Lord Robert Cecil promised to consider the question of making representations to China in order to ensure delay in the final grant to the Japanese of the iron mine concession in the Yangtze Valley until full consideration of British interests is ascertained.

UNINTERFERED ENEMY SUBJECTS.

London, July 4. In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave stated that there were 12,600 enemy aliens uninterred, including six thousand Germans of whom 3,500 were married to British wives, 4,000 had British born children and 2,400 had sons serving in the British forces. The Austrians uninterred numbered 5,500, and the Turks and Bulgarians 1,100.

EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, July 5. German newspapers report that the Spanish epidemic is widely spreading. Serious cases are increasing in numerous centres, including Bremen and Hamburg. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that in some factories at Frankfurt one-third to half the workers are stricken down.

OVERSEAS GENEROSITY.

London, July 4. At the annual meeting the King George's Fund for Sailors, the Duke of Connaught congratulated the Dominions and Crown Colonies on their splendid response to his personal appeal for subscriptions.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS REVOLT.

London, July 4. If Herr Scheidemann's threat that the Socialists will not vote for the Budget is carried out it will be the first time during the war that the Majority Socialists have not voted credit. In the course of his speech Herr Scheidemann, after urging Germany to take the initiative to secure a stoppage of air raids on open towns, bitterly complained of Baron von Kuhlmann, who, after saying on the 25th June what all Germany knew namely that the war would never be ended militarily, beat a hasty retreat next day before Main Headquarters. "We desire a Government that knows its own mind and can bring peace quickly. We therefore cannot vote for the Budget."

The Vice-Chancellor von Payer affected to take Herr Scheidemann's declaration as a threat only.

SUCCESSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 4. An Italian official message says: We gained more ground northward of Cavazuccherina, prisoner 223 and captured much war material. We extended and improved our positions north-westward of Grappa and on Mount Cornone and Sasso Rosso. The Anglo-French penetrated trenches at Canova and Bertigo on Asiago Plateau and brought back prisoners. Allied airmen dropped eighteen tons of bombs on important centres and cross-roads on the lower Piave.

A British Italian official message says: The West Yorkshires, the Manchester and the Honorable Artillery carried out three successful raids and captured fifty-four. The Royal Air Force scored direct hits on infantry columns on the lower Piave and destroyed three enemy machines without loss to themselves.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 6. Sir James S. Merton has been appointed an ordinary member of the Executive Council of India in succession to Sir William S. Meyer on the expiration of the latter's term of office.

OUR DEADLIEST WEAPON.

Most Efficient Man-Stopper.

Of all lethal weapons the machine gun is unquestionably the most efficient "man-stopper," says "G.L." in the *Daily Mail*. Probably the greater proportion of the enormous losses recently suffered by the Germans were caused by this weapon. Any type of machine gun in the hands of a skilful operator has the same destructive effect upon men moving in massed formation as a keen-edged scythe has in a field of ripened corn. It cuts broad swathes; nothing can stand against it.

The function of heavy artillery is to put up long-distance barrages and hammer back areas. Mostly the targets upon which this sort of ordinance is laid are out of the sight of all except aerial observers. But when the attack rolls on to close quarters the "heavies" fall back and the 18-pounders and the machine-guns get their chance.

Of the latter there are various types, such as the Lewis, the Maxim, the Vickers, and the Hotchkiss. All are very mobile. They can be moved from one place to another expeditiously, advantage being taken of any cover that offers.

Each class machine gun has with it a squad of about 10 men. Should these find themselves pressed too closely they pick up their weapon, fall back with it, and re-open fire upon the enemy from the next favourable position.

One often hears it said in the field that one well-handled machine-gun is worth a whole battalion of men armed with rifles. And there is some truth in the assertion. For while comparatively few soldiers can keep up their 15 pound per minute rapid fire with a rifle, a machine-gun can discharge 600 rounds in this brief period, and the Vickers can get off 1,600 without stopping. Bullets pour from the muzzle of these guns in a rapid, devastating stream, and as they use the same kind of ammunition as rifles there exists no difficulty in keeping them fed.

The Lewis gun is the most mobile of all. One man fires it, loading 47 rounds in succession. Beside him is another man, who puts on fresh trays of ammunition as required, the change being made in a couple of seconds. Meanwhile other men are hard at work filling trays and passing them on for use. This gun has an effective range of about 1,200 yards, and can be fired either from a stand or a parapet, the gunner putting the piece to his shoulder as he pulls the trigger.

Maxims and Vickers are fired from a tripod, the gunner squatting, with legs straddled, on the ground behind them and pressing a key. So long as he does this the gun continues streaming out death with a "r-r-rapping" sound, as the belts, each of which holds 250 cartridges, fly through it. Gripping the handles with both hands, the gunner moves his weapon backwards and forwards, plying on the advancing troops much as a fireman plays a hose upon a burning building, and the men thus attacked go down in heaps.

When the war began we had two machine-guns to each infantry battalion. Now we have many more. In addition, a special Machine-Gun Corps has been formed, and will henceforth take permanent place among our Army units. In fact, the part which the machine-gun plays in all theatres of war more particularly on the western front, is one of continually increasing importance. Already it has put out of action more men than probably any other kind of artillery in use there. As a filler of grave-yards and hospitals it holds a pre-eminent position on both sides of the line.

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Demand	3/356
30 d/s	3/356
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4 m/s	3/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	141
T/T Japan	148
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	781/4
T/T Java	151/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4/481/4
Demand, Paris	4/49
4 m/s, L/C	3/49
4 m/s, D/P	3/49
6 m/s, L/C	3/51/4
30 d/s, Sydney & Melbourne	3/51/4
30 d/s, San Francisco & New York	793/4
4 m/s, Marks	Nom.
4 m/s, France	4/681/4
Demand, Germany	789/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
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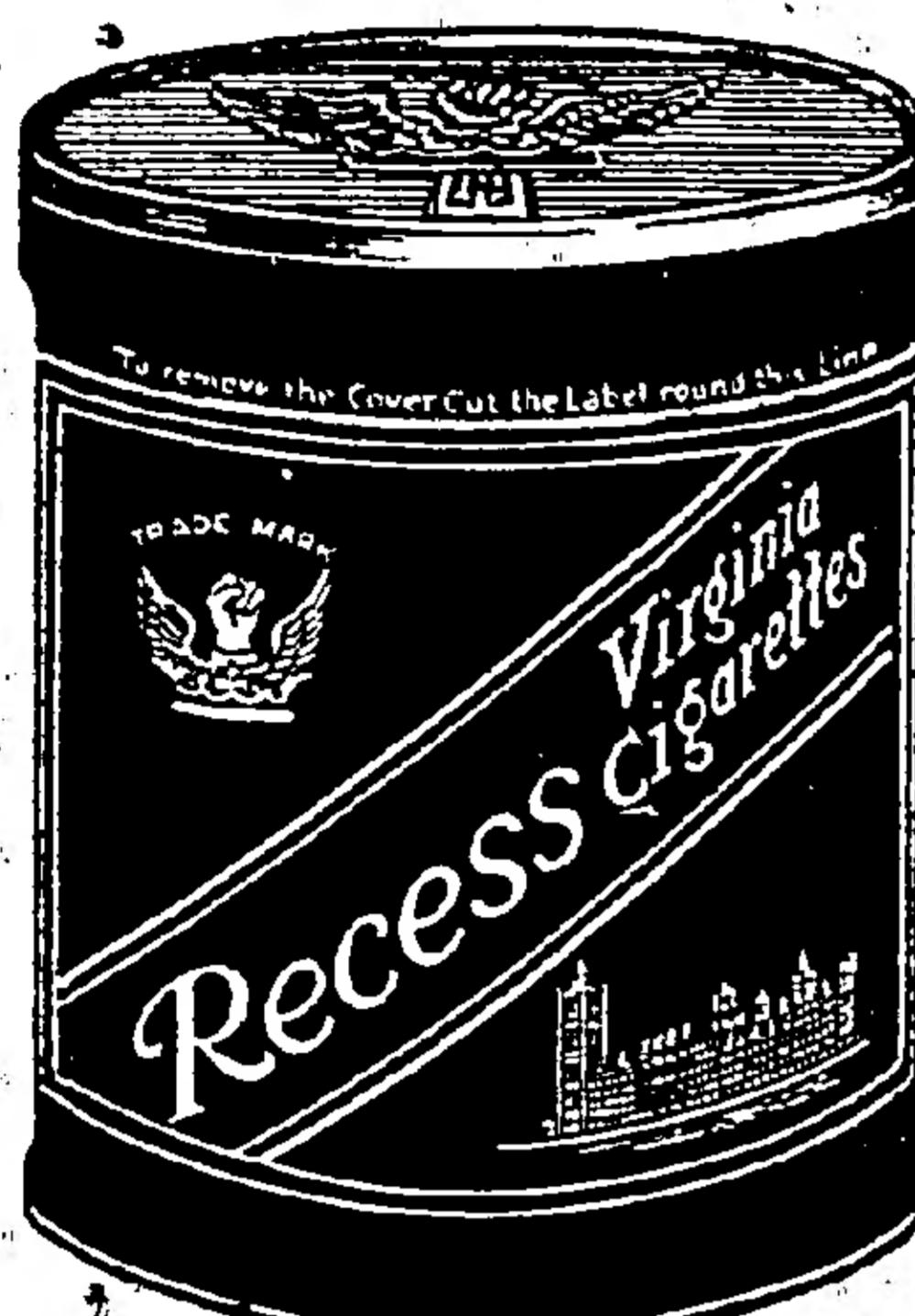
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RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured



by

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

PACIFISTS ROLLED
IN MUD.

Scenes at Finsbury Park.

Although no attempt was made to hold the prohibited pacifist meeting in Finsbury Park on May 5, there were disorderly scenes, and hundreds of police were required to manage the large crowd that assembled.

Groups of men wearing minia-ture red flags walked up and down the park singing "The Red Flag." It was intended to hold a patriotic meeting, but the police took command of the park and shepherded every one out.

When the pacifists reached Seven Sisters Road they had a warm reception. Their flags were taken away, their cloths were torn, some of them were rolled in the mud, and some were severely beatened. One man was captured after a chase of a mile, and had a rough experience before the police rescued him.

There were also scenes of disorder at a meeting of 15,000 persons in the Market-square at Leicester which was addressed by Mr. Kimesey MacDonald, M.P. A counter-demonstration headed by Lieutenant Sease, R.N.V.R., of the Leicester War Aims movement, was held in the square, and when Mr. Ramsey MacDonald rose to speak the lieutenants called for three cheers for "the boys in blue" and three cheers for "the boys in the trenches." The cheers were given with great enthusiasm by the crowd.

Later there was an attempt to rush Mr. MacDonald's platform, and the police, who were present in force, got him away in a taxicab. There were several arrests.

Mr. J. H. Shepard, of Warwick Road, Upper Edmonton, writes to the *Daily Express*:

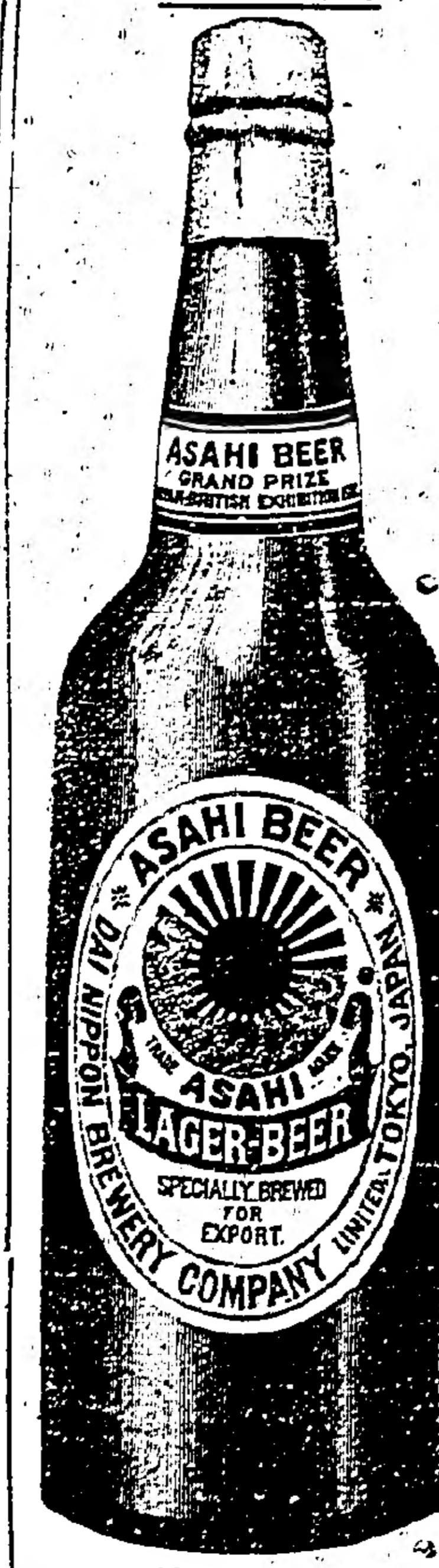
"On behalf of our band I have to thank you for your timely exposure of the Bolshevik resolution to be moved in Finsbury Park. Our band was engaged to head the Edmonton contingent, but we

GENERAL PERSHING.

Joins the Episcopal Church.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



MITSUI AGENTS
Mitsui-Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 300 & 100.

MASSAGE HALL
4. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(DUDELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA,
CERTIFIED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN ROOMS
IN MASSAGE.

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabut (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish China in Morocco (except for Portugal at War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venetia and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advised that:—The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Bagdad, Bursa, Burn City, Fao, Eritrea, Nasiriyah, Qult-Saleh, Suck-Sai-Shaykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

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OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

TUESDAY, 9th July.

Port Bayard—9th July, 8 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—9th July, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—9th July, 1 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung—9th July, 2 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Colombo, India, South Africa, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town—9th July, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Port Bayard and Haiphong—10th July, 9 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Balboa, Callao, Mollendo, Arequipa, Valparaiso—10th July, 1 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—10th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin—10th July, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 11th July.

Shanghai and North China—11th July, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th July.

Philippine Islands—12th July, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 14th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—14th July, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th July.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—15th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—16th July, 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 8d. 12h. 10m.—No returns from stations north of Foochow. Pressure has increased considerably at Guam, and slightly at other reporting stations. The depression over Tongking has moved to Hainan; the typhoon near Linan has completely filled up. At 6 a.m. this morning the estimated position of the typhoon in the Pacific was Lat. 16° N. Long. 135° E., moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inches. Total since January 1st 4.38 inches against an average of 4.19 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

E. winds fresh to moderate; cloudy generally, showery at times.

1. Hongkong to Gap Book.

N. winds, moderate.

2. Formosa Channel.

N. winds, moderate.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamockoo as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 5, a.m.

Winds.

Station Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Dew Point. Weather.

Victoria 6a. 29.81 84 94 0 b.

29.74 81 92 0 b.

Taihoku 5a. 29.76 79 89 20.

29.74 79 87 0 b.

Taiwan 5a. 29.74 77 85 20.

29.74 78 91 1c.

Fudong 6a. 29.71 80 87 1c.

Hongkong 5a. 29.67 80 87 5c.

Gap Book 29.65 81 89 5c.

Wucho 5a. 29.69 81 89 1c.

Fukien 7a. 29.65 79 98 40.

29.63 82 87 40.

29.79 77 87 40.

C. S. J. 6a. 29.71 79 84 20.

Dagupan 5a. 29.74 79 87 40.

Legazpi 29.74 79 91 40.

Philippine 7a. 29.63 82 87 40.

Tourane 29.74 77 87 40.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY, 7 & 8, 1918.

9.15 P.M. JUDEX? EPISODES 4 & 5

10.15 P.M.

"THE GINKS."

AN ALL STAR COMBINATION.

NOVELTY, COMEDY, WILD WEST.
USUAL PRICES.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

SHELL SHOCK.

Men Who Should Not Have
Been Sent Out.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Blackhead & Company, F. H. Hohnke, F. J. Schwarzkopf, E. H. Thiel and J. E. Danielson in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

ON

TUESDAY

the 13th day of August 1918,
at, his Auction Rooms, in
Duddell Street.